Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/06/02 : CIA-RDP80T00246A040000500001-1

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

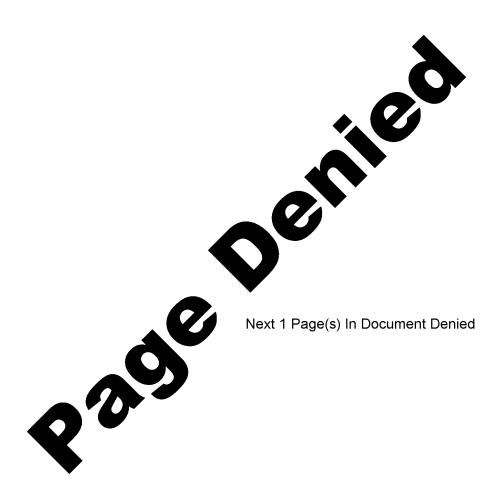
| Th: 18, | s mate U.S.C. | rial o Secs | ontai . 793 | ns ir and | 160rm 794, | atio: | n affecting transmission | the on o | National r revelat | Defer | se o | f the lch i | United n any | i States manner | within to an | the meaning unauthorized | of the person | Espionage is prohib | e Laws, pited by | Title law. |
|------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | S-F | -C- | R_E_ | T | | | | | | |

| | | | | D-22-0-11-23- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|---|--|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | 25X1 | | | | | |
| COUNTRY | Hungary | | | | REPORT | | | | | | | |
| SUBJECT | Explosiv | res Factory | at Füzfögye | artelep: | DATE DISTR. | 4 FEB 1988 | | | | | | |
| Silico | nes a, a | gricultura | y Work on the Chemica | es and | NO. PAGES | 1 | | | | | | |
| | others | 7 | | , | REFERENCES | RD | 25 X 1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | NEI ENEI (GEG | - KD | | | | | | |
| DATE OF INFO. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PLACE & DATE ACQ. | | | | | | | 25 X | | | | | |
| | | IRCE EVALUATION | ONS ARE DEFIN | IITIVE APPRAI | SAL OF CONTEN | IT IS TENITATIVE | | | | | | |
| 2. | on the f factory a. Stab test for elin b. Work meth to r in E | collowing to at an unspectation of the continu- minate the continu- tion silicon sylmetraacry resemble the cast Germany | ypes of resectified times on explosiment of a measure mixing calendering mes, aminophylate monomes Mersolaat | ruzfögyartel earch being elves; aimed sthod of pre- of guncotto of smokeles lasts, the per, weed-kil of VEB Leur | detonation of the detonation o | with/ n laboratory work port gives inform laboratory of the gerichte detonat gen and a procedu glycerine which w on process of the detergent which w ter Ulbricht", Le | ie) re ould 25X1 as una, | | | | | |
| 2. | The value of this report is diminished by the fact that no date of information was provided, while the only references in the report itself are to very early dates: the employment of a method for testing explosives which has been used "since 1940" and the changing over "after 1951" to work on other types of research than that on explosives. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | S-E-C-R- | E-T | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 25 | | | | | |
| TATE | 2CARMY | X NAVY | XAIR | Yles | | | | | | | | |
| | -4000 | T PAVY | _ A AIR | X FB1 | AEC | Ll | | | | | | |

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)





| <u>S</u> | E | C | R | E | T |
|----------|----|---|----|---|---|
| | 22 | _ | 23 | | _ |

25**X**1

25X1

Technical and Scientific

Country and Subject: Hungary; Explosives Factory in Fuzfogyartelep

Research at the laboratory

was chiefly occupied with

the further development of silicones. This included the following:

1. Surface-protective substances

2. Oils, including electrical-insulating oils

3. Rubber

4. Silicone sheets varnish

The laboratory also worked on want weed-exterminating mixtures and their composition and the technology or method of artificial preparation of these.

A rather small group was occupied with explosives. The plan was to work out methods of perforating steel tubes in oil sources (oil wells) with the help of explosives.

The Central Laboratory for Explosives was/set up at Fuzfogyartelep, King close to the factory. The plans for this, however, were still very vague.

the following:

resembled mainly the old

25X1

- A. Explosives, including smokeless powder and pyrotechnical material.

 1. Tests with explosives.

 Most of the research work was carried out in regard to the so-called stability tests. A method was worked out for the testing of explosives at various temperatures in smelted-off glass tubes. This method has been applied since 1940 and is suited for installing
 - lasting tests of the most diverse types of explosives at relatively low temperatures.

 Other general methods were also used. Among others, there was a method, used for at least the last ten years, of testing under conditions which were, as far as possible, adiabetic for conditions / conditions under which the material or thing being tested or changed is not involved in any transfer of heat with its surroundings /; this method

Silvered Vessel Testa

2. Since WWII a good deal of work was done on directed detonation, i.e., according to the principle of the well-known bazooka grenades, or what is now called "jet-shooting." Methods depending upon this principle were worked out for the perforating of steel tubes in

SECRET

25X1

Page 2

243

- oil sources [wells], by cutting them in two undergrounds

 3. Also worked out in the laboratory was a continuous process for the manufacturing of the explosive Tetra-nitre-penta-cretrite; this prethod of premark preparation worjed satisfactorily for years. The same is true for Tetryll.

 The laboratory also worked out a method of preparing hexogen and a procedure for the continuous mixing of gun-cotton and nitreglycerine, a process by which the researchers sought to columniate smokeless powder.

 eliminate the calendering of
- B. Synthetics and Similar Materials
 After 1951 the factory was gradually changed over to work other than that en
 explosives.
 - l. Silicomes.

A continuous process was worked out in the laboratory for the preparation of SiCl, proceeding from Ferrosilicon and depending on the so-called fluid-bed method. At the same time, but in a completely different way, they worked on a somewhat similar process for the preparation of TiCl, proceeding from pure Titanium white powder. This process was worked out to the extent that, by half-technical crimeria, it is already built up As the following step in making silicones, they constructed, by half-technical criteria, a continuous marramaling af: Sifik politico concerno conversion of SiCl, with alcohol to Tetra alkowy silanes / original says "silanen"; no similar word in any dictionaries_/, together with a continuous vacuum film-column to distill off the pure monomer's They also began to use an apparatus of 20-liter capacity for the conversion of the menomer into alkyl-alkary silanes with the help of the Grigmard reaction without ether, after this reaction had been without extensively studied in the laboratory. Following this, a process was developed for the separation of the Grigmard salt from the reactionproducts by minkilling continuously distilling the latter off from the salt

Also in connection with silicones there was work on the following: fine fractioning of the silanes, recovery of alcohol from the Grignard salt, condensation of alkany-silanes to silicones, preparation of chloresilanes, etc.

- 2. Amineplasts. They worked on the preparation of a porous insulation material on the basis of formaldehyde carbamid condensate.
- 3. In the laboratory a simple method was worked out for dilatrometric research into the polymerisation process of the methylmetracrylate monomer.
- 4. In the area of plant-protective substances, they were occupied with the development of a good DDT preparation as well as of a 24D weed-killer. In connection with the latter there was laboratory work in chlorinizing phenol in a film-reactor and in the preparation of memochleracetic acid.
- 5. Tests were made in the laboratory on the sulfechlerinizing of a very

Page 3

paraffin-rich eil fractien, in order te fabricate a detergent substance resembling the Merselaat ef Leunawerke. This maliamidarismissis sulfochlerinisation was to be carried out continuously in a modern turbulent film apparatus.

SECREI

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/06/02 : CIA-RDP80T00246A040000500001-1

TRRPES

25X1

25X1

Technical and Scientific

Country and Subject: Hungary: Explosives Factory in Fuzfograntelep

Research at the laboratory was chiefly occupied with the further development of silicones. This included the following:

1. Surface-protective substances

3. Oile, i Olis, including electrical-insulating oils

4. Silicone shoets varnish

The laboratory also worked on world weed-exterminating mixtures and their composition and the technology or method of artificial preparation of these.

A rather small group was occupied with explosives. The plan was to work out methods of perforating steel tubes in oil sources (oil wells) with the help of explosives.

The Central Laboratory for Explosives was/set up at Misfogrartelep, KINKE close to the factory. The plans for this, however, were still very vague.

the followings

25X1

- Explosives, including smokeless powder and pyrotechnical material.

 1. Tests with explosives. Most of the research work was carried out in regard to the so-called stability tests. A method was worked out for the testing of explosives at various temperatures in smelted-off class tubes. This method has been applied since 1940 and is suited for his longlasting tests of the most diverse types of explosives at relatively
 - Low temperatures. Other general methods were also used. Among others, there was a method, used for at least the last ten years, of testing under conditions which were, as far as possible, adiabetic is conditions / conditions under which the material or thing being tested or changed is not involved in any transfer of heat with its surroundings /, this method resembled mainly the eld _______Silvered Vessel Test.
 - 2. Since WVII a good deal of work was done on directed detonation, i.e., according to the principle of the well-known taxools grandes, or what is now called jet-chooting. Methods depending upon this returning according out for the perforating of steel tubes in oil sources /

READES

25X1

Page 2

ثنو

- cil sources / wells /, by cutting them in two underground.

 3. Also worked out in the laboratory was a continuous process for the manufacturing of the explosive fetra-nitre-pouts-cretrite; this y method of preparation worjed satisfactorily for years. The same is true for Totryl.

 The laboratory also worked out a method of preparing hexagen and a process by which the researchers sought to methods.

 A process by which the researchers sought to methods.

 Climinate the calendering of eliminate the calendering of
- B. Synthetics and Similar Materials
 After 1951 the factory was gradually changed over to work other than that en
 explosives.
 - l. Silicomes.

A continuous precess was worked out in the laboratory for the preparation of Sifile proceeding from Forresilion and depending on the so-called fluid-bed method, At the same time, but in a sampletely different way, they worked on a somewhat similar process for the preparation of Tilly, preceeding from pure Titenium white pender. This precess was worked out to the extent that, by half-technical criticria, it is already built up. As the following step in making silicones, they constructed, by half-technical criteria, a continuous manusching athiritismissioneconomics conversion of SiCl, with elochel to Tetra alkany silence / original says "silamen"; no similar word in any dictionaries 7, together with a continuous vacuum film-column to distill off the pure monomer's They also began to use an apparatus of 20-liter capacity for the conversion of the memore into alkyl-alkany silanes with the help of the Grigmard reaction without other, after this reaction had been more extensively studied in the laboratory. Following this, a process was developed for the separation of the Grigmard salt from the reactionproducts by Ainthibiting continuously distilling the latter off from the salts

Also in connection with silicones there was work on the followings fine fractioning of the silanes, recovery of alcohol from the Grigmand salt, condensation of allows-silanes to silicones, preparation of chloresilanes, etc.

2. Aminoplasts. They worked on the preparation of a person insulation material on the basis of formaldehyde carbanid condensate.

- In the laboratory a simple method was worked out for dilatrometric research into the polymerisation process of the methylmetracrylate measure.
- 4. In the area of plant-protective substances, they were occupied with the development of a good DDF preparation as well as of a 24D wood-killer. In connection with the latter there was laboratory work in chlorinising phenol in a film-reactor and in the preparation of memochloracetic acid.
- 5. Tests were made in the laboratory on the sulfechlerinizing of a very

SICRET

Page 3

paraffin-wich wil fraction, in order to fabricate a detergent substance resembling the Mersolant of Leumeworks. This much much suffechier intration was to be carried out continuously in a modern turbulent film apparatus.

SECRET

IRRDRE

Technical and Scientific

Country and Subjects Hungary: Explosives Factory in Pusiographelep

Research at the laboratory was chiefly occupied with the further development of silicones. This included the following:

1. Surface-protective substances

2. Otle, including electrical-insulating oils

J. Rubber

4. Silicone theets varnish

The laboratory also worked on wash weed-exterminating mixtures and their composition and the technology or method of artificial preparation of these.

A rather small group was occupied with explosives. The plan was to work out methods of perforating steel tubes in oil sources (oil wells) with the help of explosives.

The Central Laboratory for Explosives was/set-up at Marogyartelep, KILKS close to the factory. The plans for this, however, were still very vague.

the following:

A. Explosives, including amokeless powder and pyrotechnical material.

1. Tests with explosives.

Nost of the research work was carried out in regard to the so-called stability tests. A method was worked out for the testing of explosives at various temperatures in smalted-off glass tubes. This method has been applied since 1940 and is suited for that long-lasting tests of the most diverse types of explosives at relatively low temperatures.

Other general methods were also used. Among others, there was a method, used for at least the last ten years, of testing under conditions which were, as far as possible, adiabetic is conditions / conditions under which the material or thing being tested or changed is not involved in any transfer of heat with its surroundings / this method resembled mainly the old Silvered Yessel Test.

2. Since Will a good deal of work was done on directed detonation, i.e., according to the principle of the well-known besoels greenedes, or what is now called "jet-chooting." Nethods depending upon this principles appearance out for the perforating of steel tubes in oil sources I

REBREE

25**X**1

25X1

25X1

25X1

Rage 2

- oil sources [wella], by cutting them in two underground.

 3. Also worked out in the laboratory was a continuous process for the manufacturing of the explosive Tetre-mitre-penta-cretrite; this p method of passance preparation worjed satisfactorily for years. The same is true for Tetryl.

 The laboratory also worked out a method of preparing hexagem and a procedure for the continuous mixing of gum-cotton and nitroglycerine, a process by which the researchers sought to minutes approaches powder.

 eliminate the calendaring of
- B. Synthetics and Similar Materials
 After 1951 the factory was gradually changed over to work other than that on explosives.
 - 1. Silicones.

A consimuous process was worked out in the laboratory for the preparation of SiGlie proposing from Ferrosilison and depending on the so-called fluid-bed method, At the same time, but in a completely different way, they worked on a semendat similar process for the preparation of Tilly, preceeding from pure Titanium white powder. This process was worked out to the extent that, by half-technical oriforia, it is already built up. As the following step in making silicones, they constructed, by half-technical criteria, a continuous maximusting atheighteconconcences conversion of SiCl, with alcohol to Tetra alkany silence [original says "silemen"; no similar word in any dictionaries J, together with a continuous wacum film-column to distill off the pure monomer. They also began to use an apparatus of 20-liter capacity for the conversion of the moment into allga-alkany silanes with the help of the Grigmand reaction without other, after this reaction had been unknowing extensively studied in the laboratory. Following this, a process was developed for the separation of the Grigmard salt from the reactionproducts by simulating continuously distilling the latter off from the mit.

Also in connection with silicomes there was work on the followings fine fractioning of the silanes, recovery of alcohol from the Grigmard salt, condensation of allows—silanes to silicomes, preparation of chlorosilanes, etc.

2. Aminoplasts. They worked on the preparation of a porous insulation material on the basis of formaldehyde carbanid condensate.

- In the laboratory a simple method was worked out for dilatrometric research into the polymerisation process of the methylmetracrylate monomer.
- 4. In the area of plant-protective substances, they were occupied with the development of a good DDT preparation as well as of a 24D weed-killer. In connection with the latter there was laboratory work in chlorinising phenol in a film-reactor and in the preparation of momentum each acid.
- 5. Tests were made in the laboratory on the sulfechlorinizing of a very

SECRET

SICREI

Page 3

paraffin-rich oil fraction, in order to fabricate a detergent substance resembling the Mursolast of Leunaverke. This multimatement sulfochlarinisation was to be carried out continuously in a modern turbulent film apparatus.

SECREI